

4. Sketch the character of James I., and indicate the faults of his rule.
5. What events in 1647–48 led to the execution of Charles I.? Compare Charles's conception of kingship with Elizabeth's.
6. Enumerate briefly the military and naval operations of the British against the French from 1792 to 1813.
7. Outline the career of Marlborough, and illustrate his generalship by a description of the Blenheim campaign.
8. Write a short account of George Canning's political life, and describe the rise of the Conservative party.
9. Who were the leading writers of the reign of Queen Anne?
10. Write brief notes on Somers, Bolingbroke, the Bedford Whigs, the Rockingham Whigs, Pitt's India Bill, the National Debt, Wolfe Tone, Hooker, Cartwright, Lord George Sackville.

History.—For Class E, and for Junior Civil Service. Time allowed: 3 hours.

1. Describe the origin and development of popular representation in parliament.
2. Sketch the foreign policy of Queen Elizabeth.
3. Narrate the chief events that led to the English revolution, and compare its character with that of the French revolution.
4. When and under what circumstances did party government arise?
5. Give an account of the negotiations for the parliamentary union of England with (a) Scotland, (b) Ireland.
6. Describe the career of the younger Pitt.
7. Enumerate the chief inventions of the latter part of the eighteenth century, and show the general results of the consequent growth of manufactures.
8. What do you know of the following:—
 - (a.) Reform of the calendar?
 - (b.) Peace of Ryswick?
 - (c.) Peace of Utrecht?
 - (d.) Second Treaty of Paris?
9. Give as nearly as you can the dates of the following battles, name the contending parties, and indicate the results: Boyne, Trafalgar, Quiberon Bay, Austerlitz, Crecy, Navarino, Plassey, Malplaquet, Naseby, Salamanca.

English History.—For Senior Civil Service. Time allowed: 3 hours.

1. "The new Tory party, under the son of Chatham, was identical with the Liberal party of modern times." Illustrate this statement.
2. Describe and explain the conduct of Walpole with regard to (a) pensioners, (b) coalitions, (c) Jacobites, (d) Dissenters, (e) Romanists.
3. "Idolatry of Parliament was the besetting sin of the middle of the eighteenth century." Mention some of the leading faults and mistakes of Parliament during this period.
4. Describe fully the provisions of the Treaty of Utrecht.
5. Discuss the character of Marlborough. Illustrate his military genius, with especial reference to the Blenheim campaign.
6. What were the relations between England and Germany from 1688 to 1837?
7. What do you know of the Peishwa, the Nizam, the Guicowar? Who were the Begums of Oude, Surajah Dowlah, Tippoo Sahib, Nuncomar?
8. Write a short account of Canning and Huskisson. To what great reforms was Canning opposed? What favourable explanation of his opposition can be given?
9. Outline the policy of the English Government towards Ireland in the eighteenth century.
10. Heine blames the Whigs of 1688 for asserting historical English rights instead of universal principles. What were the principal Whig doctrines?

Latin.—For Class D, and for Senior and Junior Civil Service. Time allowed: 3 hours.

1. Translate into English the following passages:—

(a.) TARQUIN THE PROUD.

Tarquinio, quamvis injusto domino atque acerbo, aliquamdiu in rebus gerendis prospere fortuna comitata est. Nam et omne Latium bello devicit, et Suessam Pometiam, urbem opulentam refertamque cepit; et, maxima auri argentique praeda locupletatus, votum patris Capitolii aedificatione persolvit, et colonias deduxit, et dona magnifica Delphos ad Apollinem misit. Sed primum optimi regis caede maculatus integra mente non erat, et cum metueret ipse poenam sceleris sui summam, metui se volebat. Deinde victoria divitiisque subnixus exsultabat insolentia, neque suos mores regere poterat, neque suorum libidines. Itaque cum major ejus filius Lucretiae, Collatini uxori, vim attulisset, mulierque pudens et nobilis ob illam injuriam sese ipsa morte multavit; tum vir ingenio et virtute praestans, L. Brutus, depulit a civibus suis injustum illud durae servitutis jugum.

(b.) PAPIRIUS CURSOR.

Et fuit vir haud dubie dignus omni bellica laude, non animi solum vigore, sed etiam corporis viribus excellens. Praecipua pedum pernicitas inerat, quae cognomen etiam dedit; victoremque cursum omnium aetatis suae fuisse ferunt seu crurum vi seu exercitatione multa, cibi vinique eundem capacissimum: nec cum ullo asperiores, quia ipse invicti ad laborem corporis esset, fuisse militiam pediti pariter equitum. Equites etiam aliquando ausos ab eo petere, ut sibi pro re bene gesta